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WASHINGTON.

Minister McMahon Finally Heard From.

His Account of Affairs in Paraguay.

Counterfeiting Gangs Broken Up by the Treasury Detective Force.

Elections in Mississippi and Texas to Take Place in September.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

MINISTER M'MAHON HEARD FROM.

Minister McMahon has finally been heard from. Various rumors despatches were to-day received from him by the State Department, telling the first about his arrival at Lopez's headquarters, and covering a period from January till near the end of April. He is not a plotter, and has been in no way regarded as one of Lopez's allies in the exercise of his diplomatic functions. He has nothing about coming home, and probably, at the time of writing, had no expectation of leaving the country for 10 or 20 days. Mr. Bernard. He gives a good deal of information about the condition of affairs under Lopez, shows how desperate the allies, and what his determinations are. He also encloses the correspondence between Lopez and himself, and a copy of the order of the commissioner of Lopez to his army and the inhabitants. He conveys the impression that Lopez has a force of superior ability, and that he is likely to hold out a long time against the allies. Some parts of his letters and enclosures will be furnished for publication. A careful review of the situation leads officials here to the inevitable conclusion that McMahon's communications have heretofore been intercepted, and by Lopez, but by the allies.

WORK OF THE SECRET SERVICE BUREAU.

The Secret Service Bureau of the Treasury Department since its reorganization has made seizures in Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania and several of the Western States, and has seized large quantities of counterfeit money and counterfeiting plates, paper presses, &c. Among the captures is that of Bill McManigon, one of the most expert and daring counterfeiters in the country. His gang were arrested in Canada, where names are yet withheld. The gang were arrested near Ft. Wayne, Indiana, while engaged in manufacturing counterfeit money. About $400,000 in counterfeit notes of the twenty-five cent denomination were seized, also 12 sets of plates. Fifty sets of engraving tools, a lot of ink and other material. The counterfeit was well calculated to deceive. One of the gang, under the late attempt to assassinate a man named Lowell, was arrested several days ago in Western New York on account of a requisition from the Governor of Indiana, and committed to jail at Rushville. The latter is also arrested, and these arrests may shortly lead to some interesting and important developments.

AN UNFOUNDED RUMOR.

Several have been afloat here to-day, and were perhaps started, that Secretary Boutwell had resigned. Nothing of the kind is known at the Treasury Department, and it is a great mistake. Mr. Boutwell has been granted an interview with the President, and has been closeted with him for several hours to-day, and was engaged in the same business in fact, as the interview exists only in the imagination of those by whom it is circulated. Secretary Boutwell is, however, to a private interview called on Secretary Fish, and to-day in the same manner called on Secretary Rawlins. He was, of course, received, but nothing of importance of significance took place.

CUBAN INTELLIGENCE.

The most important of the Cuban information is the statement of the Spanish Minister, made this afternoon, that De Rodas, now Captain General, has returned to the island, and has taken, but at another point, and is free giving his attention to things to the insurgents part of the island. His arrival has been announced for some days, but the present statement rests entirely on his authority of Senor Roberts, and other information having been received. He also says that some of the Cuban leaders in the island have been arrested, and adds that important information will shortly be received from Madrid.

DROPS AT THE SOUTH.

Senator Abbott, of North Carolina, is among the arrivals here to-day. He says things in his State are very quiet; that the people generally are satisfied with the result of the late election, and that he is looking good progress, this season, in the right direction. He has lately made a trip to Florida, and says the crops in that State, as well as in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, so far as he saw, are in all instances very promising. A good deal of corn in his own State and rice in the neighborhood of Savannah are particularly promising. He is largely engaged in rice himself and has about forty or fifty hands at work, and, after a stay here of two or three days, is going home to give his attention to business at that point.

PERSONAL.

Assistant Secretary Richardson, of the Treasury Department, left for Boston to-day. He has a number of private matters to attend to, and will be absent for a few days. Secretary Boutwell, of the Navy Department, left to-day for a tour of inspection in the navy yards on the North Atlantic coast, beginning at Philadelphia.

The President and members of his Cabinet have been looking over the grounds to find a site for the new Ex-Confederate Home, to be recommended to Congress, and are understood to be substantially agreed upon a locality in the northwestern part of the city.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

The competitive examination of candidates for the three Second Assistant Examinerships in the Patent Office began to-day. There are seventeen candidates, including Horace Greeley's son-in-law, Jr. Pertinton, one of the graduates at the Deaf Mute College yesterday.

NEW REVENUE STAMPS FOR SALE.

The Navy Department will soon offer for sale the vessels at Brooklyn, Annapolis, Mackinaw, Tippecanoe and Winnebago, now laid up in the Mississippi River at New Orleans.

TO BE APPOINTED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—The following named persons have been appointed clerks of the United States Senate, at $1,800 per year, for 1870: Jos. S. Crane, of Ohio, son of the late Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Crane, killed in the Mexican War; Lieutenant Colonel Crane, killed in the Mexican War; Jerome Bonaparte Wheeler, of New York, son of the late Brevet Major-General Wheeler, of the United States Army; Lewis Morris, of New York, son of the late Brevet Major-General Morris

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FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1869.

THE NATIONAL REVENUE.

The protectionist, Mr. Colfax, to answer the arguments of Mr. David A. Wells upon the latest policy of an extravagant tariff, are continually asserting that he is inflenced by British gold. Of late he has urged new considerations. Unmarked here, the several items, removed or reduced certain taxes under the Internal Revenue law, and his predictions of the effect of such changes have all been verified by the actual results. A year ago he was called upon for an estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1869, and he answered with a carefully prepared statement that the principle for the year would be $266,760,000, and the expenditures $336,900,000. The close of the year shows that the receipts will reach about $260,000,000, and the expenditures $325,000,000.

It will be remembered that Congress a year ago repealed the tax on dyestuffs — a subsidy—a tax which had produced the year before some eighty millions of dollars. Other taxes were also abolished, and the Democratic party predicted that the removal of these would result in a deficiency of $130,000,000 in the receipts sketched for the year. Mr. Wells opposed this prediction by his estimate, which also included an appeal for the reduction of the excise duty on spirits from two dollars to one dollar. The result shows how well balanced was his judgment and how near fully he had estimated. The credit due to him is not to be diminished by supposing that his estimate is verified merely in the aggregates, but it will be found to be fully borne out by the details of the details both of receipts and expenditures. At the next session of Congress, the other and additional modifications of the revenue laws recommended by this officer should engage the attention of that body. There should be a rigid adherence to reduced scale in the details of expenditure, and, by stopping all wastage in that direction, there should be a further reduction of taxation, especially upon all those articles which are of common necessity and enter into the cost of living. Mr. Wells has demonstrated, beyond all question, that a further continuance of these taxes do not increase the revenue so much as they cripple home industry by swelling the cost of home productions. An extensive revision of the tariff in this particular would be a great boon to the American people, and no injury to the national revenues, because that has long got to the government, but is paid as a bounty to capital.

THE APACHES.

Of all the enemies of civilization that infest our frontiers, rendering the lives of settlers and travellers insecure, and their possession of property precarious, the worst are the Apaches — a race of Indians, or rather tribes, whose range extends from the Rio Colorado of the West to the eastern boundary of New Mexico, and from the Mexican States of Sonora and Chihuahua north to thirty-fifth parallel of latitude. These tribes are, respectively known as Coyotos, Apostoros, Mogollones, and Mimbres, and the distinct they inhabit or the families to which they belong, but they are all Apaches — so designating themselves, and being designated by others. Their chief bodies are near the boundary between Arizona and Sonora, which part of country represented to be extremely rich in mineral and agricultural resources, and where they are said to epitomize the soil to some extent, and to possess large flocks and herds, the accumulation of many years of predatory warfare. It seems impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion in regard to their numbers, some writers estimating their warriors at from fifteen hundred to two thousand, and others as from two to fifteen thousand — a wide difference. Considering the extent of country subject to their depredations, and the fact that no portion of it is ever entirely free from their presence, it is probable that the higher estimate is the more nearly correct, though, perhaps, exaggerated. It is incredible that no more than two thousand savages should maintain for years a successful warfare, not only upon the people of two United States Territories and two Mexican States, including the powerful tribes of the Pimas, Maricopas, Yaquis, and other Indians, but also against the United States troops stationed in many different parts of the country. Notwithstanding the great extent of territory which has been inflicted upon them, and the losses of life which they have sustained in innumerable conflicts with soldiers and citizens, there is no apparent diminution of their strength or any abatement of their hostility, while the main theatre of their operations has been but little circumscribed.

Most of the Indian tribes in our Western Territories are only periodically hostile, and, after a short career of violence, are overpowered and reduced, highly advantageous to them. The Apaches, on the contrary, are ever on the war path, and scarcely a week elapses without their adding some new atrocity to their bloody record. They shoot, fully reject all peaceful overtures, declaring with a great deal of truth, that all their wants are now supplied through the industry of the Americans and Mexicans, and that they could not possibly be better provided for upon a reservation, under charge of an agent. They frequently boast that they could, if they chose, drive the whites out of their country; but this, they say, they do not wish to do, because it would deprive them of their regular supplies of horses, mules, cash, clothing and ammunition.

Many of the Apaches are well armed, since nearly every murder they commit gives them possession of a good repeating rifle and one or more revolvers, with ammunition. It is said that they also procure ammunition, and sometimes weapons, by trading with rascally Mexicans residing near the borders of Sonora and Chihuahua. Certain it is that their war parties are rarely without fire-arms and a good supply of ammunition, although the majority of them are armed only with bows and arrows and a quiver of javelin, which they hurl at short range with great force and effect. Their war parties are never molested; because, first, they invariably attack from an ambush, and horses or mules would be apt to betray them; and, secondly, immediately after committing an outrage of any kind they betake themselves to inaccessible mountain fastnesses, where horses would impede, instead of assisting, their movements. Besides, they always hope to capture more or less live stock when on a raid, and, therefore, think it best not to encumber themselves with any at starting out.

Their mode of warfare is peculiar. Some writers have attributed to them a high degree of courage. It is clear, however, that they constitute therefore the better part of valor. They never make an open attack when they outnumber their adversaries in the proportion of four or five to one, nor even then if the master of the ground will admit of their lying in ambush. Nor do they ever charge a stand without scouring the field of conceal in case of their failure. Recognizing the principle that "large bodies move slowly," they rarely go in parties of more than fifty, and never in a body of two or three hundred. Forbearance and subtlety they depend upon principally for success, and they are adepts in the use of both. Their tactics are to lie in wait for small parties, to fall upon them by surprise, and to kill and plunder. They are also in the habit of following in the trail of a party of travellers, and, when they have encamped for the night, of creeping up and firing into the midst of them. Their favorite time for attacking is at the break of day, when they can see to shoot, and when their victims are just rising from their blankets, and are, consequently, at a disadvantage

MEDICAL CARDS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

COMMERCIAL.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

REAL ESTATE.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

THE CHICAGO AND MICHIGAN

BASE BALL.

ST. JOHN'S DAY.

Celebration of the Day at Hasse's Park.

General Encampment of Chicago Commandery, 82d Degree.

Oration by Judge Austin--History of the Order.

Celebrations Elsewhere.

IN CHICAGO.

The Chicago Commandery of Knights and Ladies of the Red Cross held their Annual Conclave on St. John's Day, yesterday, at Hasse's Park, on the North Side. The weather was favorable, and the attendance was large, both by the members of the Order and by their friends, but that most interesting feature of the occasion, the Oration by the Grand Master, was delivered to a meeting almost wholly composed of the members of the Order, and consequently deprived of the greater portion of the interest. This was to a great extent the fault of the Grand Commander, however, a very extensive park being open for the grounds, and the utmost facilities for speaking throughout the day. These special items concerning the celebration will interest the Order, and the members of the community, generally, in which it exists, as showing the character and extent of the order from other cities, and the degree of favor in which it is held by the people. The members of the Commandery met at their rooms in the Larmon Block, on Randolph-st., at 10 o'clock, and at that hour one of the finest processions ever seen in this city was formed on Clark-st., and marched to the Park in the following order:

Chicago Commandery, Knights and Ladies of the Red Cross, Sir Knight Wm. H. Wheeler, Grand Commander, Marshal.

Band.

Knights Templar, Sir Knight Wm. H. Wheeler, Commander.

Band.

Knights of Malta, Sir Knight Wm. H. Wheeler, Commander.

Band.

Knights of the Red Cross, Sir Knight Wm. H. Wheeler, Commander.

Band.

Knights of the Holy Sepulchre, Sir Knight Wm. H. Wheeler, Commander.

Band.

Knights of St. John